PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 61612 PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below		
International application No. PCT/US2004/023146	International filing date (day/month/year) 19 July 2004 (19.07.2004)	Priority date (day/month/year) 18 July 2003 (18.07.2003)		
International Patent Classification (8th edition unless older edition indicated) See relevant information in Form PCT/ISA/237				
Applicant THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY				

1.	This international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I) is issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the International Searching Authority under Rule 44 bis.1(a).			
2.	This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet. In the attached sheets, any reference to the written opinion of the International Searching Authority should be read as a reference to the international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I) instead.			
3.	This report contains indications relating to the following items:			
	Box No. I	Basis of the report		
	Box No. II	Priority		
	Box No. III	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability		
	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention		
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement		
	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited		
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application		
•	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the international application		
4.		mmunicate this report to designated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but nakes an express request under Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority		

Date of issuance of this report 23 January 2006 (23.01.2006)

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the REC'D 14 APR 2005 INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY PCT STEVEN M. JENSEN EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP P.O. BOX 55874 WRITTEN OPINION OF THE BOSTON, MA 02205 INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1) Date of mailing (day/month/year) FOR FURTHER ACTION Applicant's or agent's file reference See paragraph 2 below 61612 PCT Priority date (day/month/year) International filing date (day/month/year) International application No. 18 July 2003 (18.07.2003) 19 July 2004 (19.07.2004) PCT/US04/23146 International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC IPC(7): A61N 1/18 and US Cl.: 607/2 Applicant THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY . 1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: Basis of the opinion Box No. I Box No. II Priority Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Box No. III Lack of unity of invention Box No. IV Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial Box No. V applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement Certain documents cited Box No. VI Certain defects in the international application Box No. VII Certain observations on the international application Box No. VIII 2. FURTHER ACTION If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220. 3. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220. Angela Sykes Sharan M. Stelene for Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Telephone No. (703) Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230 Form PCT/ISA/237 (cover sheet) (January 2004)

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ROX NO	1. I Basis of this opinion
l. With r	egard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
	This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b)).
2. With claime	regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the divention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
a.	type of material
	a sequence listing
	table(s) related to the sequence listing
b.	format of material
	in written format
	in computer readable form
c.	time of filing/furnishing
	contained in international application as filed.
	filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
	furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
3. 🔲	In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4. Addit	ional comments:
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				egard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
1. The	e q	nestions whether the claimed invention aprially applicable have not been examined	pears to	o be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be eet of:
	7	the entire international application		
$\overline{\triangleright}$		claims Nos. <u>40-67</u>		
bec	_			
Dec	:au	se.		
\geq		require an international preliminary example.	ninatio	
		Claims 40-67 have not been Specifically, the claiming of structures recitation of the body, which renders	being	ned because they are related to non-statutory subject matter. In contact with or Implanted within the body amounts to an inferential claims non-statutory.
		the description, claims or drawings (ind meaningful opinion could be formed (sp		articular elements below) or said claims Nos are so unclear that no
	_	the claims, or said claims Nosa be formed.	re so in	adequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could
		no international search report has been	establisl	hed for said claims Nos
			ence lis	ting does not comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the
		Administrative Instructions in that: the written form		has not been furnished
		mo witten form	Ħ	does not comply with the standard
		the computer readable form		has not been furnished
				does not comply with the standard
				o acid sequence listing, if in computer readable form only, do not comply Annex C-bis of the Administrative Instructions.
		See Supplemental Box for further details	i.	

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability: citations and explanations supporting such statement

	applicability; citations and explanations	suppo	rting such statement	
1. Stateme	ent			
	Novelty (N)	Claims :	3, 6-9, 11, 19, 22, 24, 33-36, 39	YES
	• • •	Claims	1-2, 4-5, 10, 12-18, 20-21, 23, 25-32, 37-38	NO
	Inventive step (IS) C	Claims 1	NONE	YES
		Claims		NO
	Industrial applicability (IA) C	Claims :	1-39	YES
		Claims !		NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Please See Continuation Sheet

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Supplemental Box		
In case the space in any	of the preceding boxes i	is not sufficient.

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

- 1. Claims 1-2, 4, 10, 15-18, 20, 23, 25-28, 32 and 37-38 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by KIM et al. (US 5,514,175). KIM et al. discloses an auricular stimulator, which electrically stimulates auricular points associated with the vagus nerve to treat pain, anxiety and dysfunction of the neural pathways. One such dysfunction was Atlanta-axial tilt with nausea. The stimulation received by the patient with Atlanta-axial tilt, was relived of nausea and vertigo, as well as her other symptoms. Since the device can be used to treat vertigo, and motion sickness can cause vertigo, the device can inherently be used in the treatment of by motion sickness.
- 2. Claims 1-2, 5, 12-14 and 31 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by SWOYER et al. (US 6,754,536 B2). SWOYER et al. discloses a GI-tract stimulator and monitor IMD. This device can be used in treatment of gastric mobility disorders, such as gastroparesis, which can cause nausea and vomiting.
- 3. Claims 1-2, 5, 12, 14, 20-21 and 29-30 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by BEN-HAIM et al. (US 6,571,127 B1). BEN-HAIM et al. discloses a method for increasing the mobility of the GI tract. The electrical pacing of the GI tract is also practiced in combination with electrical stimulation of the vagus nerve. The stomach, through electrical stimulation, can be desensitized, which is useful in the treatment of nausea, pregnancy related nausea and reflex vomiting.
- 4. Claims 3 and 11 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over KIM et al. (US 5,514,175). KIM et al. discloses the device substantially as claimed but fails to teach placement of electrodes on the neck or the use of adhesive on the electrodes. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use adhesive electrodes and stimulate near the neck since it is know that adhesive electrodes prevent the electrodes from shifting and the vagus nerve runs through the neck and stimulation of the vagus nerve can occur anywhere along its length.
- 5. Claims 34-35 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over BEN-HAIM et al. (US 6,571,127 B1). BEN-HAIM et al. discloses the device substantially as claimed but fails to teach the treatment of a chemotherapy patient. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use this device to treat a patient undergoing chemotherapy, since it is known that chemotherapy can disrupt the GI tract by causing side effects of nausea and vomiting. Therefore, since chemotherapy disrupts normal GI activity, it would be obvious to treat chemotherapy patients with electrical stimulation in order to allow their GI functions to return to normal.
- 6. Claims 6-9, 19, 22, 24, 33 and 39 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over KIM et al. (US 5,514,175) in view of POLICKER et al. (US Patent Publication 20040059393 A1). KIM et al. discloses the device substantially as claimed but fails to teach the use of magnetic induction. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize magnetic induction, since POLICKER et al. teaches that it is well known in the art to communicate with magnetic induction or radio frequency signals.
- 7. Claim 36 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over BEN-HAIM et al. (US 6,571,127 B1), as applied to

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Suppl	lemen	tal	Box

n case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.			
claims 34-35, in view of POLICKER et al. (US Patent Publication 20040059393 A1). KIM et al. discloses the device substantially as claimed but fails to teach the use of magnetic induction. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize magnetic induction, since POLICKER et al. teaches that it is well known in the art to communicate with magnetic induction or radio frequency signals.			
8. Claims 1-39 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.			